

WEEKLY PROGRESS.

RIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1858.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SALISBURY, Oct. 19, 1858.
Dear Subs:—Though by no means in a frame of mind to write, I must attempt an answer to the following paragraph which I find in the Salisbury Watchman of to-day:

Now, friend Progress, we are going to test your moral courage in a legitimate way: We want you to tell the public who are to blame for the detention of goods at Carolina City. There are goods at that place, landed by the Mary Emma three weeks ago, for merchants in this place, Gold Hill, and elsewhere, in the West. Mr. GRANT, through whose influence these goods were shipped there, complains that he cannot get them off. Why can't he get them off? The impression here is, that parties in Newbern are to blame for the detention. Be it right or wrong, your town is suffering in the estimation of our community, touching this cause of complaint, and it is justly, it devolves upon you to come to her defence. On the other hand, if there be parties among you who are embarrassing shipments through Carolina City, it may afford you a beautiful opportunity to display the nerve and moral courage of which you boast.

Now we would respectfully inform the Watchman that, never having been honored by the Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad with any office of honor or emolument, we feel under no obligations to look after its affairs. We have heard, repeatedly, before leaving Newbern, that Mr. Grant had made complaints that his freight could not be brought up the road as fast as he desired, and we made inquiries of the Company's agent at Newbern relative to the matter, when we were informed that, whenever the agent of the Company, at Carolina City, made a request to the principal office at Newbern for cars to remove freight from that station that they were immediately sent to him. This, it seems to us, is all that should be expected of the agent at Newbern, and if the agent at Carolina City does not know his duty, and is not capable of performing it, it is clearly the duty of the Directors, by whom he was appointed, to remove him and appoint some one who is capable.

As to there being parties in Newbern who "embarrass shipments through Carolina City," our impression is that whoever created such impression, if it actually exists, is guilty of intentional and wilful falsehood. True, our business men are energetic and active, but the business men of Newbern are not so dead to a sense of right, and moral obligation as to resort to any illegitimate means to build up their own town at the expense of their neighbors. Let us be satisfied that there are parties in Newbern, or parties in any way connected with the road, from the Governor, who has the appointing of two-thirds of the Directors, down to the humblest brakeman, who hinders shipments from Carolina City, or any other point on the road, and we will denounce them.

But the Watchman should hardly expect that the agent of two or three little packets should govern the whole management of a railroad nearly a hundred miles long. One thing we do know—freight trains have been sent to Carolina City to remove freight, at the request of these "agents," and when they would arrive there, there was no freight with which to load them.

As the Watchman is so well posted relative to the management of things down there, and with everything in any way connected with those places, possibly he can tell us who it is that have so industriously labored, in New York, during the past season, to create the impression that vessels coming from New York to Newbern, must come by way of Carolina City.

But our only object in these remarks was to deny that parties in Newbern were embarrassing or had embarrassed shipments by way of Carolina City. We should be unworthy the position we occupy as a public journalist, and unworthy the confidence and esteem of our business community, did we not brand such an assertion as false, and the source from which it emanated low, mean and contemptible.

As to the officers of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, they can, and must, take care of themselves. We know, however, that the President of the Road invites the closest scrutiny and strictest investigation relative to his official conduct, and we do not believe that he desires to serve the company an hour longer than the stockholders are satisfied with his services.

Were the whole management of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad transferred to a few adventurers and fish dealers, who have everything to gain and but little or nothing to lose, who have squatted in the vicinity of Beaufort Harbor, henceforward the management of its affairs would be most exemplary and immaculate, and nothing more would be heard about "embarrassing shipments," &c. But we suppose the stockholders are a set of minnies, and will not call profound minds to manage the work.

Well, we have done, and what think you, Mr. Watchman of our nerve?

J. L. P.

Western North Carolina Railroad Excursion, &c., Again.

During the past week we have been as far West as Statesville. We have seen much of the old North State, and seen it perhaps in its most favorable aspect. We were always of opinion that it was a great State, and what we have recently seen serves but to confirm us in the opinion. We have returned to our power gratified, and we trust a better man—gratified to see our native State in so prosperous a condition; gratified to notice so many improvements that are calculated to advance her interests and promote her prosperity; gratified to see her sons and daughters so comfortable and happy, and better, because we are determined to love her more, and endeavor to serve her more effectively, and never to forget to thank kind Providence for casting our lot in such pleasant places.

While absent, we were kindly greeted by old friends, and we trust we made a good impression on new ones. From railroad offices, hotel keepers, brethren in arms, &c., we have received many attentions and courtesies, for which we sincerely thank them, and hope we may never prove ourselves ungrateful. We regretted having

to part company at Hillsboro' with our friend Dusenbury, conductor on the N. C. road. We have a good joke on friend D., and intend to tell it on him "every time" we travel with him. We might here further particularize, but to do so within the short space we are compelled to occupy, would be to act unjustly to some, perhaps ungrateful towards others. All treated us well, perhaps better than we deserved. But we will say, that should we live to be as old as Methuselah, we never can, and never wish to forget the kindness and hospitality of "old Salisbury" and glorious "young Statesville." May Heaven's richest and best blessings descend on Rowan and Fredell.

The Celebration at Statesville was a grand affair, a complete success, and the people of Fredell may justly feel proud of it. The "Fredell Blues" seemed to understand their business, and how to make companions-in-arms feel happy and at home. They are the second oldest military organization in the State, good looking, and exceedingly well drilled. They learned their drill from Hardie's Tactics—their hospitality was acquired from Somebody's Human Nature, and must be a good book.

The ladies of the west are pretty, and smart, and would, in our opinion, make — no matter, we don't intend to flatter them, but it is our duty to give good advice, and they must not be surprised hereafter if they see some of our good looking young gents over that way trying to have a private conversation with their papas.

Our trip, on the whole, was the most pleasant one we ever had, our enjoyment was almost unbounded, in fact, we have but one regret concerning it: That we were compelled to return home so soon. We should have liked to have staid to the State Fair, and told our readers, in our imperfect way, what we saw in the Capital, and to have attended the military Convention held in Raleigh yesterday, but our readers are already apprised of the whys and wherefores—we couldn't.

A "Shape and Talents" Character.

We take the following particulars relative to the operations of a "shape and talents" character that has been recently operating in Augusta, Ga., from the Dispatch of that city. He certainly played his cards well, but then, we suppose he had had experience in foreign countries:

"A GENTLE SWINDLER.—Our quiet city has lately been the theatre of a series of somewhat novel and certainly quite singular financial operations; comparing, in a small way, with the magnificent swindles of the larger cities. A man named Marchy made his appearance here last spring as a teacher of the French, Italian and Latin languages, and succeeded in forcing himself upon the acquaintance of many of our best citizens. Of some he borrowed, and to others he loaned money, and often had considerable sums at his credit in bank, and seemed quite willing to be observed as a man that handled a liberal amount of the "root of evil." He was a regular attendant at the drawings of Swan & Co's Lotteries, and pretended to be a confidential agent for a "large company" of our first citizens—who would not buy tickets themselves, but confided their money to him. He has been seen with large bundles of tickets, and talked freely about having drawn prizes.

"Two weeks ago he advertised that he would be connected for the fall term with several of our schools, as Teacher of French, &c., and also form classes at his rooms. Soon after, he told his friends that his physicians advised him to take his family to 8 one Mountain a few days for their health, and he solicited several persons to go to the Livory Stable and use his horse during his absence. A number, to whom a ride of an afternoon is a luxury, not to be treated with contempt, went to the stable—and were surprised to learn that he had left special orders not to let anybody use his horse and buggy until he returned! Days passed, and the little French gentleman was not heard from. The schools opened, and he still did not return. This excited remark, and during the last week a number of disclosures have come to light, indicating that Prof. Marchy is an impostor—one grand humbug. Parties in the city assert that they saw in his possession notes payable to the order of three or four wealthy citizens and endorsed by them, amounting to several thousands of dollars—and which these parties, so far as we have learned—pronounce forgeries.

"We have not learned whether he negotiated any of the notes, but he left a number of bills unpaid, including a small account with this office. An attachment was issued on his horse and buggy, and others would have followed suit, but the parties of whom he purchased, "smelled a rat," and as he had never paid the purchase money, they "came in" for the balance.

"Our French citizens assert that Mr. Marchy is an Italian, and does not use the French language correctly. If he is not a great knave he is a con-artist and faithless simoleon, which renders him entirely unworthy of confidence, and we would put the public on the watch for him. He had some bona fide notes on our citizens, for cash loaned, which we learn that he used—but his "fancy paper" has not yet turned up. He has a wife and an interesting daughter. He is short, compactly built, with very black eyes, and hair, and moustache. He dresses genteelly, and sports a small cane with an ivory handle in the shape of a horse's foot. He speaks English very imperfectly. Pass him round."

A NUISANCE.—We certainly are in favor of the "diffusion of useful knowledge," or we never would have embarked in the newspaper business. That fact is universally known and very generally understood. But we are opposed to Railroad passengers being annoyed by pedlers of "yaller kivered" literature. We are disposed to regard Raleigh and Haw River Stations, on the North Carolina railroad, to the great annoyance, if not positive inconvenience of weary, dozing travelers. Just as one gets into a comfortable doze, to be awakened by a dirty-faced urchin, wishing to sell him "Yankee Notions," or some older and not quite so good a book, is too intolerable to be borne with, and we sincerely hope the Directors of that excellent and well appointed road, will prohibit it hereafter.

GOOD ROLLING STOCK.—A well uniformed officer of the North Carolina Railroad, who has recently returned from a flying trip over some of the best railroads in the union, informed us that no where, and on no road, has he seen better rolling stock than that now employed on the North Carolina road. With such stock, such kind and obliging conductors, and such competent and liberal managers, what is to hinder the road from being a complete success, and fulfilling the predictions of its early friends and most ardent admirers.

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GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the October and November numbers of this excellent Periodical. It has been a long time since we had an opportunity of examining the Book, and we again welcome it to our desk. The numbers before us are superb, and in our opinion could not be improved on. Reader, if you are not already a subscriber, send for it immediately. We don't intend to lend ours. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Price \$3, or three copies for \$6, in advance.

CHANGE.—Mr. Wm. B. Cherry has purchased the stock of goods, and taken the stand formerly occupied by J. W. Danner where he has just received a large supply of nice goods. He proposes to do an extensive business, and to offer inducements to purchasers. Success to him, say we. See his card in another column.

From the N. O. True Delta.

Godwin of God.

Thy mercies, Lord, how free, how vast!
Impartially they fall,
The rich, the low, the poor outcast—
Thy love extends to all.
With wondrous care thy watchful eye
Is quick our wants to know,
And surely biddeth to yield supply,
And wisely to bestow.

The swollen cloud with plenteous shower,
Revives the parched fields,
And earth in silent power,
Its drowsy lounge yields;
So hath thy love on us been shed,
Fallen in sin and shame,
So let our hearts to thee be led,
To praise thy lady name.

'Tis thou who'll save us, gracious Lord,
If not from thee, we'll stray,
'Tis thou who'll teach us from thy word,
To shun the sinner's way.
Thy grace is all our need,
Oh! keep our steps, no more to roam,
Father, we humbly plead.

Jesus, thy promises are sure,
Thy mercies who may know—
The stripe, the cross, thou didst endure,
Redeeming love to show.
Fulfill thy word with saving grace,
Desired, O heavenly dove,
Inspire our hearts on thee to place
Our faith, our hope, our love.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO.—During the last week there have been received at Chicago, 22,150 bushels flour (the largest amount of flour received in any one week this year,) 353,127 bushels wheat, 322,902 bushels corn, 14,979 bushels oats, and 13,286 bushels barley, making 775,104 bushels of grain. The total receipts of the season are now 394,584 bushels flour, 8,553,856 bushels of wheat, 8,073,512 bushels corn, 1,761,656 bushels oats, and probably 85,000 bushels barley, making a total of twenty millions of bushels of grain, namely, 20,378,668 bushels. At this time last year the receipts were 194,544 bushels flour, 5,637,681 bushels wheat, 9,002,069 bushels corn, and 816,600 bushels oats, making 13,474,464 bushels of grain, and showing an increase in the receipts of this year of 6,558,204 bushels.

The shipments during the last week have been 21,553 bushels flour, 14,346 bushels wheat, 330,225 bushels corn, and 40,000 bushels barley, making 781,336 bushels of grain. The total shipments of the season are now 322,573 bushels flour, 7,467,546 bushels wheat, 7,170,073 bushels corn, and 57,000 bushels oats, and 87,000 bushels barley, making a total of nearly eighteen millions of bushels, namely 17,741,582 bushels. At this time last year the shipments had amounted to 104,123 bushels flour, 5,634,484 bushels wheat, 6,624,287 bushels corn, and 275,714 bushels oats, making 13,127,456 bushels of grain, and showing an increase in the shipments of this year of 4,771,334 bushels.

During the last week, a decline of 10 cents has taken place on wheat. The closing prices of yesterday were, for No. 1 white winter, 98 cents, in store; No. 1 red winter, 85¢90 cents, in store; and 61 cents for No. 2 spring, on board.

The cattle and live hog market has been active, but prices have slightly declined. Sales of cattle are made at about \$2 50 per hundred pounds; and of live hogs at about \$4 25 per hundred pounds, live weight, equal to \$5 25 3/4 net.

Chicago Times.

HELENE, DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.—The remarkable will of the late Duchess of Orleans, which has just been published, shows no disposition to relinquish the claims of her family to the French throne. Nor is it at all more improbable that these claims may be established, than it was when Louis Napoleon was also an exile in England, that he should ever wield the sceptre of France. But it is chiefly the beautiful expression of the feelings of the mother and the woman, as embodied in the following paragraph, that will interest the hearts of republican readers:

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. In dying, I commend my soul to God, and in the name of Jesus Christ, I implore His infinite mercy, praying Him to receive me, in the eternal abode, there to reunite me to those for whom I have mourned upon this earth. I leave my maternal blessings to my beloved sons, and pray the Lord to guide them through this life, to give them prosperous days, and to grant them eternal felicity when they shall have nobly fulfilled their destinies here below. I bid them here a last adieu, whilst thanking them for the happiness they have contributed to my existence. I entreat the Queen to accept the last expression of my respectful gratitude. I bid farewell to my mother, to whom I owe so much; to my brothers and sisters, for whom I have ever felt sincere affection; to my mother's family, whose tender hospitality has lightened the bitterness of exile of my sons and myself; to my friends and servants, whose fidelity in the midst of misfortune, has inspired me with grateful attachment; and finally, I bid farewell to France, which I have loved so much, and where the happiest days of my life have glided away. I recommend my sons never to forget that the fear of God is the beginning of all wisdom, that it is a guide and beacon in prosperity, and a stay amidst misfortune, to remain ever faithful to the precepts of their religion, and to preserve it, both by their constancy in the faith, and by their firmness and devoted patriotism when the course of events shall restore them to their country. My last words are for my beloved sons—a prayer and a blessing."

WESTERN CROPS.—The last fifteen or twenty days have been the salvation of the corn crop at the West, which was almost despaired of being worth gathering a month ago. The extremely favorable fall has ripened many a field that the owner expected only to use for fodder. We have heard from many sources, says an exchange, that the quantity of corn at the West this year, will be far superior to that of 1857.

The quantity is not, of course, as large in bushels of ears as it was last year; but there is reason to believe that there will be as many bushels of really sound corn. This is very encouraging, since it is well known that the oat crop is almost a total failure all over the prairie States, and not worth bragging of anywhere.

INVEIGLEMENT OF A YOUNG LADY INTO A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME.—The New York correspondent of the Boston Atlas and Bee narrates the following singular case of the inveiglement of a young lady into a house of ill-fame, the particulars of which have not before appeared in print.

The young lady, most respectably connected, was on the street a pleasant afternoon, unattended, upon a shopping expedition, when she was accosted by a well-dressed lady who stated she had been seized by sudden illness, and begged to be assisted to her home, which was but a short distance. Her air and manner were apparently so sincere, that not doubting but she was rendering the woman a kindness, the young lady at once acceded to her request, and accompanied her to a house in the vicinity of Mercer street. No sooner, however, had she entered the door, than she was seized by two men, gagged, her wrists bound, and taken up three flights of stairs into a room apparently well furnished. There she was kept a close prisoner until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, or a little more than 24 hours. Without going into the details of this imprisonment, suffice to say that every device of force and persuasion was put in requisition to induce her to accede to the wishes of the villains who made her prisoner, but without success. Force was made use of to make her drink, but she stoutly resisted, inflicting some severe wounds with her teeth upon her inhuman adversaries. Offers of money were at various times made, which she indignantly spurned.

During all this time she watched for an opportunity to escape. None, however, presented itself until late in the afternoon of the next day, when she was for a few moments left alone, though, as was supposed by her keepers, securely fastened. Reduced to desperation, she actually gnawed in two the cord which bound her wrists, seized her bonnet, and finding the door of the room unlocked, rushed out of the house, and made the best of her way, more dead than alive, to her own home. On her way she met one of the villains by whom she had been imprisoned but in the open street he dared not molest her. Her friends, alarmed at her absence, received her joyfully, and to them she related her thrilling adventure. At the same time stating she had tasted no food during the past 24 hours. On her admission some nourishment to her she in a short time became delicious, and in that condition re-enacted her own part in the drama in which she had so recently been an actor, and out of which her virtue had come scatheless.

CALIFORNIA AND THE LABORING MAN.—There is no country on earth, in our opinion, says the Union Democrat, which offers such golden opportunities for the poor man to make himself a comfortable home, in the same space of time, as does California. With a climate unsurpassed by any country on the globe, and thousands of acres of uncultivated land, the richest in the world, both for agricultural and mining purposes, our State seems indeed as especially designed for the asylum—the home of the industrious laboring man. Here, in our young and prosperous State, can be seen but little of that beggarly wretchedness so common in those of her sisters on the Atlantic side. The rich do not lord it over the laboring classes, because nine-tenths of those now in comparative affluence but a few short years ago were accustomed to wield the pick and shovel with as hearty good will as any of their fellows. The employer could not, if he wished, tyrannize over his workers, as do many in the older States, for here the choice of "do as I command, or starve," has no terrors for the working man. He can shoulder his pick and shovel, and bid defiance to the man of wealth; old Mother Earth is sure to befriend and reward him for his labors.

WOMAN AND CHRISTIANITY.—By Christianity woman was raised from an abject state, she became admitted to all civil liberties; her influence was exercised over general manners; she took her share in the education of the family, and became the earthly providence of the home. Holy magistracies of charity were entrusted to her; she was invested with a personal dignity and a social rank unknown before. Since the Christian era women have had their share in all social movements; many, have suffered martyrdom for their religion; the mother of Constantine (Helen) raised the cross over the ruins of Jerusalem. Clovis, at the battle of Tolbiac, invoked the God of Clotilda. Women took part in many of the ecclesiastical organizations. Saint Louis was trained and ruled by the wisdom of his mother, Blanche. The greatest of minne singers, Vogelweide, became in Germany the echo and the expression of the initiating and purifying influence of woman. Joan of Arc saved France; and Petrarch was to appear on the horizon soon after Dante and continue the hallowed ideal with his beloved and respected Laura.—Life of Dante.

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—"Generation after generation," says a fine writer, "have felt as we now feel, and their lives were as active as our own. They passed like a vapor, while Nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. The heavens shall be as bright over our graves as they are now around our paths. The world will have the same attraction, for our offspring yet unborn, that she has once for our children. Yet a little while and all will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stilled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wind its way, and the prayers will be said, and then we shall be left behind in silent darkness for the worm. And it may be for a short time we shall be spoken of, but the things of life will creep in, and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the room in which we died; and the eye that mourned for us will be dried, and glisten again with joy, and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lip our names."

RICHMOND AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—In compliance with an order from the Secretary of the Navy, Captain Rudd, the commandant at the Washington Navy Yard has furnished a large number of United States and foreign flags, and used in the decoration of the grounds occupied by the United States Agricultural Society, as the approaching Fair to be held at Richmond, Va. It is expected that this Fair will be attended by a large number of visitors from various parts of the Union. Several distinguished functionaries of this city and members of the diplomatic corps have also signified their intention to be present. We notice by the published list of officers of the Fair, that Gen. G. D. Ball, Esq., of New York, has been appointed private secretary to President Tilden. W. D. Wallach, Esq., is chairman of the committee on carriages, wagons, harness, &c.; and John Savage, Esq., is a member of the committee on finance. Thus it will be seen that the Washington press is well represented.

THE PACIFIC OVERLAND ROUTE.—The whole distance is 2,765 miles, which was traveled in a little less than twenty-five days. Each stage has a conductor, who is changed every two hundred miles. The drivers are changed every one hundred miles. On about six hundred miles of the route, exposed to attacks from the Indians, the stage is accompanied by an armed guard of twenty men, and all the employees are armed. The price for through tickets is two hundred dollars, with forty pounds of baggage. Station house for passengers are being erected along the unsettled portions of the route, and fodder depots are being established. Six passengers came through on the first trip.

Home Without a Mother.

What is home, without a mother?
What are all the joys we meet
When her loving smile no longer
Greets the coming of our feet?
The days are long, the nights are drear,
And time roll slowly on;
And oh! how few are childhood's pleasures,
When her gentle care is gone.

Things we prize are first to vanish,
Hearts we love, to pass away;
And how soon, even in our childhood,
We behold her turning grey,
Her eyes grow dim, and step is slow:
Her joys of earth are past,
And before we learn to know her,
She hath breathed on earth her last.

Older hearts may have their sorrows;
Griefs that quickly die away;
But a mother lost in childhood
Grieves that heart day by day.
We miss her kind and willing hand,
Her fond and earnest care;
And Oh! how drear is life around us—
What's home without a mother there?

HOOPS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LOSS OF SOULS.—The editor of the Blue Ridge Republican, published at Culpeper Court House, Va., adds another to the long catalogue of sins, for which ladies' hoops are to be held responsible. He has been prevented by this enormous fashion, from hearing the gospel expounded. The way this has been brought about, we prefer letting the editor, aforesaid, tell in his own way as follows:

One of three things must be done. Our churches must be enlarged, the way to Heaven made broader, or the ladies persuaded to reduce the circumference of their hoops. We repaired to the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last, and after vainly endeavoring to obtain a seat—some fifteen or twenty being in the same predicament—returning home without hearing the sermon. Others did the same. On the gentlemen's side there was no possible chance, for they were packed as thick as herrings. But it was different on the side occupied by the ladies. If they, or rather their skirts, had taken up only their legitimate space, from two to three more, we think, could have been accommodated in each pew. Now if any poor sinner was prevented, thereby, from hearing something which might have awakened a religious spirit, his heart, and saved him from a downward career—an opportunity which accident, disease or death, may prevent him from having again—who or what, we would like to know, will be responsible for the loss of his soul? Hoops, of course. And as this thing has doubtless happened elsewhere, and will happen here and elsewhere again, we think we are not wrong in denouncing these brass-ribbed balloons—"Heaven Preventers."

KILLED.—A man named Carter, says the Western Democrat, was found dead near Harrisburg Station on the N. C. Railroad on Friday morning last. Both legs were mashed off. It is not known whether the accident was caused by his jumping off the train the night previous, or by his getting drunk and laying across the track. It is probable that the latter was the cause, as it is said that a bottle was found in his pocket or near him.

Since writing the above, a correspondent at Harrisburg sent us the following:
"Wm C. Carter was killed on the morning of the 15th near Harrisburg Station, Cabarrus county, by the Express train going North. Two trains passed over him without discovering him. He was taken up by the freight train and conveyed to Harrisburg, where an inquest was held and a verdict rendered that he came to his death by being intoxicated and laying down on the Railroad track. Carter leaves a wife and one child."

DEPARTURE OF AN EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.—The following is translated from a letter dated Madrid, September 21st. It confirms the reports that the Spanish cabinet are determined to act energetically against Mexico:

"In the early part of October, four ships of war, belonging to the squadron of Galicia, will depart for the waters of Cuba, two of them being the Petronilla and the Isabella-Catolica. They, and the transports accompanying them, will carry 3,000 soldiers of all arms, with considerable war material destined for the Antilles.

It is designed to have at Havana a considerable squadron and a disposable force of 12,000 men destined to compel satisfaction from the Mexican republic. The trip of the Minister of Marine to Cadix was principally with a view to prepare maritime reinforcements destined for the Gulf of Mexico."

MORE BRITISH USURPATION.—The last intelligence from Nicaragua assures us that the English are putting their Samba king of the Mosquitoes in possession of Punta Arenas. The other side of the river has been in effect assigned to Costa Rica by England, in reward for her services in breaking up the American Transit. Nicaragua is thus plundered of her territory on both sides of the San Juan to endow the servants of England. It is a curious way of observing the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and to be in perfect keeping with the rest of it.

PLEASUR.—It is reported that obstructions were placed on the track of the Western Road on last Thursday night, (the 14th,) and were knocked off by the plow of the engine without doing any damage. This is an awful crime, and those who are tempted by the devil to commit it, ought not to expect anything less, for themselves, than a most miserable and speedy death.

Salisbury Watchman.

A Reekuk paper gives a distressing account of things in Iowa, comparing its condition to that of the "doomed city of Jerusalem." They have creditors without and creditors within; every man is a lawyer, every other man virtually a lawyer, and all standing in ill-will and unprofitable idleness, except the police and constables.

Among the list of Judges to act at the United States Agricultural Fair in Richmond on the 25th inst., we notice the following names from North Carolina: H. K. Barker, Esq., of Wayne County; Dr. J. M. Brown, Esq., of Johnston County; and Dr. J. M. Brown, Esq., of Johnston County. On about 75 different Committees, North Carolina has 6 representatives, and South Carolina two or three.

The Petersburg Express contains the particulars of another murder committed near Murfreesboro', in this State, on Saturday last. A man named Wilkerson Revell, in a drunken frolic took a loaded gun and shot his wife through the body, killing her instantly. The murderer has been lodged in jail.

Two slaves, named Peter and George, belonging to Dr. D. C. Ballard, of Gates county, N. C., were hung on the 13th of September, in Charleston county, Ga., for the murder of Mr. Henry H. Jones, of Gates county, N. C.

SALE OF BANK STOCK.—On Tuesday, 135 shares of the stock of the Bank of Wadesboro', N. C., were sold at an average of \$65.70 per share. The par value of the stock of this Bank is \$50.